(c) and (d) In Orissa, 1,401 rural schools were without drinking water facilities as on 1.4.2007 out of which 600 rural schools have been reported to be covered with drinking water facilities. In respect of sanitation, 68,328 toilet units have been approved in 30 districts of which 30,997 units have been constructed so far.

Extension of NREGS in the country

1363. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to extend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ground work to extend the scheme has been completed;

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) the number of additional families likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to extend NREGS to all the remaining rural areas in the country with effect from 1.4.2008. A notification to this effect was issued on 28.9.2007.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. States have been directed to take up preparatory arrangements for new districts like IEC, printing and procurement of statutory documents, training of offcials and non-officials and preparation of perspective plans. A sum of Rs, 163.12 crore has been released to the States for the purpose.

(e) NREGS is demand driven. All rural households are entitled to get employment under the Act on demand. It is, therefore, not possible to make an estimate of the additional families likely to be covered.

Accountability of money sanctioned under different schemes

1364. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in some States huge amount of money has gone unaccounted and tardy implementation of schemes has been reported in these States;

(b) if so, how many States have been reported poor performance;

(c) what mechanism has been developed by the Centre to see that money sanctioned does not go unaccounted;

(d) whether Government has made any evaluation of existing schemes, if so, the details thereof, and what shortcomings have been noticed; and

(e) how many people have been benefited so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The guidelines of the rural development

programmes mention that the funds under each programme should be utilized as per the programme guidelines. However, the funds in some States are not fully utilized due to unavoidable reasons such as difficult geographical locations, inadequate existing staff *vis-a-vis* prescribed norms, short duration of time for implementation of schemes, natural calamities and elections of public representatives at various levels such as PRIs/ State Assembly/ Parliament etc. The State Governments have been allowed to have 10% of available funds with them to continue the programmes. According to the progress reports of 2006-07, received from State Governments, the progress of following States in terms of utilization of funds was found to be below the National Average in the major Rural Development Programmes:

Schemes	States
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttaranchal
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa and West Bengal
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar J&K, Kerala, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim and West Bengal
Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance of Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level with greater involvement of Members of Parliament, National Level Monitors to Monitor quality of work, adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines. Besides, the State have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's Partnership, (iv) accountability and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all level. These measures are helpful to utilized available funds to the maximum by the implementing agencies under the schemes of the Ministry.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development conduct Concurrent Evaluation Studies and Impact Assessment Studies of the existing schemes through independent research organizations to assess the impact of the schemes at grass root level and also to take policy decisions and corrective actions in the programme guidelines. The findings of these evaluation studies were circulated to Government agencies and important libraries for their use. Some of the short comings pointed out in these studies are lack of awareness about the scheme at block and PRI levels, lack of monitoring at panchayat level, improper selection of assets in some cases, need for participatory planning, encouraging participation of marginal and excluded groups for better coverage under sector reforms projects and increase of unit cost of rural housing.

(e) The Statement showing benefits extended to the targeted groups under major rural development programmes during 2006-07 is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Benefits provided to Target Groups during 2006-07 *under major rural development programmes*

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	SGSY Total No. of swarozgaris assisted	SGRY Employment generated in lakh mandays	NREGA Employment generated in lakh mandays	IAY No. of houses constructed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	638843	136.40	678.77	146403
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1878	11.74	4.53	4600
3.	Assam	67587	632.35	572.92	125441
4.	Bihar	109350	192.74	596.87	349053
5.	Chhattisgarh	33669	83.58	700.21	20818
6.	Goa	711	2.64	—	1115
7.	Gujarat	27237	104.78	100.48	65195
8.	Haryana	14158	73.99	24.12	10375
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5905	24.32	29.9	3317
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8219	29.18	32.3	10667
11.	Jharkhand	69077	40.97	520.47	57246
12.	Karnataka	46407	310.51	222.01	49088
13.	Kerala	22401	53.38	20.48	30817
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59781	260.72	1971.77	54544
15.	Maharashtra	84707	412.54	159.28	78427
16.	Manipur	3560	32.30	18.57	3460
17.	Meghalaya	3328	34.67	24.22	4183
18.	Mizoram	11856	14.20	7.85	2178
19.	Nagaland	3273	13.60	13.08	6321
20.	Orissa	68687	183.61	799.34	81345
21.	Punjab	10532	44.19	15.57	8250
22.	Rajasthan	38445	162.76	998.87	33397
23.	Sikkim	1397	10.53	2.42	1554
24.	Tamil Nadu	53509	39.73	182.79	27919
25.	Tripura	9551	77.54	50.13	10612
26.	Uttar Pradesh	257577	797.53	822.91	165469
27.	Uttaranchal	10564	86.64	40.60	17239
28.	West Bengal	28251	16.95	440.08	128838
29.	A&N Islands	108	0.27	NA	62
30.	Daman & Diu	0	0	NA	8
31.	D & N Haveli	23	0	NA	77
32.	Lakshadweep	42	0.15	NA	88
33.	Pondicherry	1293	0.59	NA	261
	TOTAL:	1691926	3885.10	9050.54	1498367